Scurious Cave

(—373—)


# Gazette of the United States.

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## LAW OF THE UNION.

SECOND
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

### AN ACT making Appropriations for the Support of Government for the Year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, the e be appropriated a sum of money, not exceeding one million five hundred and eighty-nine thousand, and forty-four dollars, and seventy-two cents; that is to say:

For the compensations granted by law to the President and Vice-President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars: For the like compensations to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of six months continuance, one hundred and forty-three thousand, five hundred and ninety-one dollars: For the salaries of the door-keepers and assistant door keepers, of the Senate and House of Representatives, under the act for their compensation, passed the 12th of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars, and sixty-eight cents: For the expenses of firewood, stationary, printing work, and all other contingent expences of the two Houses of Congress, nine thousand five hundred and fifty-two dollars: For making good a deficiency in the appropriation, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, for contingent expenses in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, five hundred and seventy-eight dollars: For the Compensations granted by law, to the chief justice, associate judges, district judges, and the attorney-general, forty three thousand two hundred dollars: For the additional salary of the attorney-general, by the act of the eighth of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and sixty dollars, and eighty-two cents: For defraying the expense of clerks of courts, jurors and witnesses, in aid of the fund arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties, twelve thousand dollars: For defraying the expences of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, four thousand dollars: For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars: For salary of the two principal clerks to the Secretary of the Treasury, from the eighth of May to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand and forty three dollars and twenty-eight cents: For expense of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expences in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, five hundred dollars: For compensation to the comptroller of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars: For the encreased salary of the Comptroller from the eighth of May to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and sixty dollars and eighty-two cents: For expense of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the comptroller's office, six hundred dollars: For compensation to the auditor of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars: For the encreased salary of the auditor, from the eighth of May to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and sixty dollars, and eighty-two cents: For expense of stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses, in the auditor's office, six hundred dollars: For compensation to the register of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eighteen thousand six hundred dollars: For the encreased salary of the register of the Treasury, from the eighth of May, to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, three hundred and twenty-six dollars and three cents, and for making good the deficiency in the appropriation of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one hundred dollars; making, in the whole, four hundred and twenty-six dollars and three cents: For expenses of stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses, in the register's office, two thousand dollars: For compensation to the Treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, four thousand one hundred dollars: For the encreased salary of the Treasurer, from the eighth of May, to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and for making good a deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, for clerks in that office, five hundred and thirty dollars and sixty-eight cents: For expense of firewood, stationary, printing and other contingencies in the treasurer's office, four hundred and fifty dollars: For compensation to the commissioner of the revenue, clerks and persons employed in his office, four thousand one hundred dollars: For the salary of the commissioner of the revenue, clerks and persons employed in that office, from the establishment thereof, to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, including also contingent expenses to the same time, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-three dollars and forty-six cents: For the expense of stationary, printing and other contingent expences in the office of the commissioner, three hundred dollars: To make good the deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two for the contingent expenses of the treasury-department, two thousand four hundred dollars: For the payment of rent for the several houses employed in the treasury department, one thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents: For wood and candles in the several offices in the treasury department (except the treasurer's office) one thousand two hundred dollars: For compensations to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars: For defraying the expences of stationary, and for hire of clerks in the offices of the several commissioners of loans, to the first of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, authorized by the act of the eighth of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, thirty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty nine dollars, and ninety-five cents: To make good deficiencies in former appropriations, for similar expenses, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars: For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks and other persons employed in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars: For defraying the expense of collecting the laws of the several States, publishing and distributing the laws of Congress, and all other expenses in the office of the secretary of State, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents: To make good a deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, for the contingent expenses in this office, ninety-three dollars and thirty four cents: For compensation to the commissioners for settlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual States, clerks and persons employed in their office, six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars: For defraying the contingent expenses of the board of commissioners, four hundred and seven dollars: For compensations to the Governors, Secretaries and Judges of the territory north-west, and the territory south of the river Ohio, ten thousand three hundred dollars: For expenses of stationary, office-rent, printing patents for lands, and other contingent expenses in both the said territories, seven hundred dollars: For the payment of the pensions granted to invalids, eighty-two thousand, two hundred and forty-five dollars, and thirty-two cents: For payment of the annual allowance granted by Congress to Baron Steuben, two thousand five hundred dollars: For payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, two thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars, and seventy-three cents: For the maintenance and repair of light-houses, beacons, piers, stakes and buoys, twenty thousand dollars: For the farther expense of building and equipping ten cutters, three thousand dollars: For the purchase of hydrometers, for the use of the officers of the customs and inspectors of the revenue, one thousand five hundred dollars: To make good the deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, for the purchase of hydrometers six hundred and ten dollars, and ten cents: For the payment of such demands, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been duly allowed by the officers of the treasury, five thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars: For compensation to the Secretary of War, clerks and persons employed in his office, seven thousand and fifty dollars: For the encreased salary of the chief clerk in the war department, from the eighth of May, to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one hundred and thirty dollars and forty-one cents: For expenses of firewood, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of War, six hundred dollars: For compensation to the accountant to the war-department and clerks in his office, four thousand two hundred dollars: For salary to the accountant, clerks and for contingent expenses in that office, from the establishment thereof, to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty-nine cents: For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant to the war department, three hundred dollars: For payment of four years rent for the building occupied for offices of the Secretary of War and accountant, one thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars, and sixty-six cents: For salaries of the store-keepers at the several arsenals, rent for the buildings occupied as magazines, for payment of the laborers, coopers, armorers and other persons employed in taking care of the ordnance, arms and military stores, seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty-two cents: For five hundred rifles, purchased in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, six thousand dollars: For expense of repairing arms, equipments of cannon cartridge-boxes, swords and every other article in the ordnance department, ten thousand dollars: For defraying the expenses of the Indian department, fifty thousand dollars: For the pay of the troops authorized by law, three hundred and four thousand, three hundred and eight dollars: For subsistence, three hundred and twelve thousand, five hundred and sixty-seven dollars, and seventy five cents: For forage, thirty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars: For clothing, one hundred and twelve thousand dollars: For equipments for cavalry, five thousand dollars: For horses for cavalry, five thousand dollars: For hospital department, twenty-five thousand dollars: For quarter-master's department one hundred thousand dollars: For maps, hiring expresses, allowance to officers for extra expenses, printing, loss of stores, advertising, apprehending deserters, and every other contingent expense in the war-department, thirty thousand dollars: For the defensive protection of the frontiers, fifty thousand dollars: For the payment of bounties, fifteen thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made shall be paid and discharged out of the funds following, to wit:

First—The sum of six hundred thousand dollars reserved by the act making provision for the debt of the United States.—Secondly.—The surplus which may remain unexpended, of the monies appropriated for the use of the war department, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.—And, thirdly—The surplus of the existing revenues of the United States, to the end of the year, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, except what may be otherwise appropriated, during the present session of Congress.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorized to borrow, on account of the said States, any sum or sums, not exceeding, in the whole eight hundred thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum, per annum, and reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States, to be applied for the purposes aforesaid, and to be repaid out of the said surplus of the duties on imports and tonnage, to the end of the present year, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three: And that it shall be lawful for the bank of the United States, to lend the said sum. And the President of the United States shall cause so much of the loan, made of the bank of the United States, pursuant to the eleventh section of the act, by which it is incorporated, to be paid off, in sums not less than fifty thousand dollars, as, in his opinion, the state of the treasury may, from time to time, admit, out of any monies, which may be in the treasury, having due regard to the exigencies of government, and the appropriations made and to be made by law.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*
APPROVED FEBRUARY 28, 1793.
GEO. WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

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*For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.*

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

WHILE we exult in the success of reason and justice—while we rejoice in the recent victory of energetic principles over chimerical and impracticable republican simplicity, it is duty so to consider the past, as to profit in what is to come. In this view, I shall make some observations, as what directly flow from late Congressional occurrences.

I hope the members of Congress will now be taught to be more cautious how they alarm their country, and blame the faithful and most useful servants of the public. We should all have an eye on the conduct of public men; and members of Congress, more than any others, are called to this duty: they are centinels on the walls of the republic, and should immediately give notice of approaching danger. But let it be remembered, that if (tho' thro' mere mistake) they call friends foes, and mark out the very pillars of the state as secret conspirators against it, they may soon involve us in anarchy and ruin.

Again, the people ought to take up no reports or accusations as established truths. They ought to immediately examine every suggestion of delinquency in their servants; but till they arrive at the issue of that examination, they ought not to condemn—not even to suspect. One would suppose the flaming patriots of Congress knew from whence they have drawn their knowledge of governmental corruptions—one would suppose that before they rose to accuse public functionaries, they knew of a certainty that their accusations were true. Yet we have seen the contrary. While therefore we are careful to give full credit and applause to those who, through youthful ardor, are bold in attacking every appearance of a plot against our liberties—let us not precipitately join in every hue and cry against government, its measures and its officers; but let us examine for ourselves, and when we are convinced, then let us condemn. Too many think there is no need of caution here; they think the only danger is, that the people will be too supine, will be too indifferent to the dangerous measures of their servants. Hence a great talk of jealousy, as a most essential republican virtue—Hence some tell me, they take a certain Gazette; not because they relish the abuse it teems with, but because it serves as a good purgative to the corrupt humours *necessarily* gathering, from time to time, in the body politic. For my part, I explode these notions, not only as infamously silly, but as actually pernicious to the public good. Why should we make it a virtue to do that to a public character, which if done to a private, would make us worthy to be cropped? This jealousy, with too many, is but another name for injustice and abuse. I think I would help to hunt out of the land every aristocrat, every convicted enemy to the happiness of others. But, for all this, I would not call a man one, and persecute him as such, because he is in office and I am out, because he is rich and I am poor, because his political principles and mode of promoting the general welfare are different from mine---because I am nobody, and he is Secretary of the Treasury.

This conduct, this extravagant jealousy, I pronounce pernicious; and, using a fashionable democratic phrase, I *denounce* it to a discerning public. Men of genius, cultivated talents and integrity, are men of generous and exquisite feelings. By that abuse, which too many deem a virtuous republican jealousy, these characters will be thrust out of office, that men may take their places, who at gaming tables and brothels have lost the fear of their Creator, the love of others, and that delicious sensibility which ever accompanies an upright and a polished mind. Hardened by vice, the latter can bear without emotion, that abuse they once so freely bestowed on better men.

Who can estimate the loss of men, such as Mr. Hamilton appears to be? It is immense. Great capacity, much cultivation, not a mere chaotic map of cumbersome erudition, but wholesome systematic knowledge, almost unequalled diligence and labour, sound integrity and distinguished patriotism, are united in him. Drive, by rash accusations and groundless abuse, such as he is, from the helm, and we shall soon founder or be wrecked, amidst those storms, to which every government is more or less exposed.

The loss of men uncommonly qualified in head and heart, to promote the public weal, is not the only ill effect of an uncorrected jealousy in the people. It will dispose them ever to give their confidence to those that oppose government, whatever be their principles or their morals. Thus the vilest men will at times be exalted. The people will foster vipers in their bosom, who, in return, will sting them to death. A variety of contradictory measures will be pursued. The government will want system and stability—it will lose the public confidence, it will totter—it may fall. Nay more, such extreme jealousy, putting us, on the one hand, to unjust treatment of men *in* office—and on the other, to the heaping of applause upon men *out* of office, is the frequent forerunner, and with ourselves may one day be the cause of that monarchic or aristocratic tyranny we now so heartily execrate. Tho' I accustom myself to hope for the best, tho' I admire Dr. Franklin's maxim, and daily find life sweeter by looking at the handsome leg, yet reason and history compel me to dread, lest treacherous and tyrannic Cromwells be secretly hidden under our and our . Not that I suppose there is any prospect of their having their heart's wish, in all its extent. I fear not, that we shall see them, or *any others*, kings or nobles; but I fear, lest their principles and measures will one day impair that harmony which now pervades the Union, and that *energy* in the united government, which, under a gracious providence, has rescued us from ruin, fills us with felicity, and covers us with honour.

My past observations are general. I now close with one more particular. It is, that the late proceedings in Congress should endear the Secretary of the Treasury to every virtuous American. He is one of the brightest jewels in Columbia's crown. As a pillar in the federal building, he seems to unite the solidity of the Doric order, the delicacy and elegance of the Ionic, and the touching beauty of the Corinthian. Here you see I indulge myself. Not that we are known to each other—I never was of his acquaintance, and never expect to be—nor do I

know any thing more of his private character, than that his morals are good, and his ſoul truly honorable and honeſt. I view him only as a public man. Remote from public ſcenes, devoid of ambition, with but little, yet without a want, my life paſſes ſweetly, ſometimes moſt deliciouſly in the alternate exerciſes of ſtudy, recreation and domeſtic endearments. This declaration is due to thoſe who ſee how high the Secretary is in my eſteem. So much of me, it may be well to know, that it may be ſeen, that not only thoſe under the influence of government, but many who derive no direct emolument from it—not only the ſatellites around the throne, our viſionaries have themſelves created, and now with noble patriotiſm attack—but multitudes in every part of the Union do greatly admire and will ſtrenuouſly ſupport our unparallelled conſtitution and our virtuous adminiſtration.—No, Mr. Fenno, it is not by the mimons of power only, as they have been maliciouſly ſtiled, that adminiſtration is approved. Such an inſidious and unjuſt reflection has at length overcome my paſt reluctance, and has induced one to publiſh his ſentiments, whoſe ſituation in life would, if known, be a ſatire upon the ſuggeſtion of his being *directly* benefited by, or connected with government. Benefited by it we all are—for it is the fountain of our political comfort: connected we all are, with it, as the body and limbs are connected with the head.

Chiefly a love to others, a deſire to make ſome return amidſt too much popular ingratitude to thoſe who are waſting their ſtrength for me and my children, together with ſome diſpleaſure at the imprudence, if nothing worſe, in ſome public characters, have excited me to tranſmit my thoughts to you for publication; and I verily believe, tho' I ſometimes meet with the jealous and with ſome who call your's a miniſterial paper, the great majority of the people will join me in what I am now uttering, and do coincide with the current ſentiments of your Gazette.—The enemies of our peace would have their aſſertions diſproved, would be overwhelmed with a juſt indignation, if the thinking and upright part of the community, at a diſtance from, as well as at the ſeat of government, were to publiſh, as I now do, their ſentiments and their feelings reſpecting our public men and their meaſures.

I judge of the Secretary from a careful peruſal of his official productions, and a careful attention to his official conduct. The preſent, I deem an important æra; and while I leave a G—s to that praiſe and gratitude which ſome may haſten to give him, I would ſtrive to bring my fellow-citizens to a juſt appreciation of the merit of Mr. Hamilton—of that merit which the late accuſations have made not merely conſpicuous, but truly reſplendent. Let then confidence in him be henceforth unſhaken; and let the federal meaſures, of which he is the reputed author, be henceforth conſidered as largely partaking of his wiſdom, energy, order and uſefulneſs.

A CITIZEN.

# Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MONDAY, February 4.

A DEPUTATION from the ſection des Lombardes preſented an addreſs, thanking the Convention for having ſtruck off the head of the tyrant, and for having declared war againſt Great-Britain and Holland. They propoſed that each municipality ſhould be obliged to furniſh a horſeman mounted and equipped. This addreſs was ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee of general defence.

TUESDAY, February 5.

A petition was received from the people of Ghent, requeſting that they might be united to France.

A petition was alſo received from the friends of Liberty at Bruſſels, requeſting that Bruſſels might be united to the French Republic.

Both theſe petitions were referred to the Diplomatic Committee.

General Bournonville appeared at the bar, and delivered a ſpeech on his being appointed Miniſter at War. "There exiſt great evils," ſaid he, "which are the reſult of paſt infidelity. Great remedies are neceſſary, and the time is ſhort. It is only by multiplying our means and efforts that we can triumph over thoſe obſtacles which oppoſe our ſucceſs. The armies wiſh only to conquer. Give them proper ſupport, and we ſhall ſoon reach that equality, liberty, and happineſs, which ought to be the object of our Miniſter at War. I accept this important office with a reſolution of returning to fight againſt the enemies of my country, with the brave ſoldiers I have quitted, if after all my efforts I cannot accompliſh that end which you propoſe."

PARIS, February 11.

"To the Editors of all the Journals.

"STRUCK with horror, I declare as a plain French Citizen, that in my opinion, the ſentence of the National Convention which condemns to death the ci-devant Louis XVI. is an infamous iniquity. I think that the public will might free me from the obligation of that oath which attaches me to the Conſtitution, but to act contrary to my oath, would only be perjury. I remonſtrate againſt the impunity of the maſſacres of the month of September.

"What I have here ſaid, my conſcience tells me, is a duty that I owe the public. I wiſh to tranſmit it to all my cotemporaries, and from generation to generation to the lateſt poſterity.

"Done at Paris this Thurſday
"Evening, Jan. 17, 1793.
(Signed) "FRANCIS OURSDENESLE,
"of the Iſle of Rhe."

BRUSSELS, Jan. 5.

The intelligence of the execution of Louis XVI. has been received here with aſtoniſhment and horror. It has occaſioned a violent fermentation in the army; and deſertions begin to be very conſiderable in conſequence of the King's death. This unfortunate event is likewiſe the ſubject of animoſity and quarrel throughout the army—ſeveral affrays have taken place amongſt the military, in which ſome have been killed and wounded.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The electors of Liege, to the number 9,700, were aſſembled on the 28th of January, to determine upon their union with the French republic, when their new attachment was proclaimed throughout the city by the ſound of a trumpet.

The Duke of Brunſwick is reſolved to make every attempt to efface the ſtain caſt upon his character as a General. The King of Pruſſia has the ſame intention. He goes along the ranks of his ſoldiers, addreſſes all the companies, and endeavors to encourage them whom he calls the companions of the Great Frederic. "Shall theſe men (ſays he) who were accuſtomed to conquer, return with ignominy. Shall the ſucceeding year paſs over without gaining any advantage to honor your bravery; and ſhall ye again retire without collecting one ſprig of laurel? Soldiers! ſuffer not Europe to forget that you are Pruſſians."

The ſpirit of loyalty has been ſo much kept up in Wiltſhire, that in a little village not five miles from Devizes, the Fidler was burnt in effigy becauſe he would not play "God ſave the King," at the burning of Tom Paine.

The language of the King of Pruſſia is inſulting in the extreme, as he informs the Poles, "That he cheriſhes a hope from his pacific meaſures, that his troops will meet with a favorable reception."—How amiably pacific, when he means to invade and enſlave the country! if England goes to war for the Bog, to preſerve the balance of power, what will ſhe not do, when a whole country is ſeized by two deſpots?

Petitions from every borough in Ireland are received by the Iriſh parliament, praying for a more equal repreſentation in parliament. Theſe are received with a degree of attention ſuitable to their importance; and inſtead of being thrown under the table, as was the caſe in former ſeſſions, they are now referred to a committee, and the conſequences will be ſuch as, we truſt, this country will not be averſe to emulate.

The portrait of Egalite, in the collection of the Prince of Wales, is to be removed from the Lumber room at Carleton houſe, to any auctioneer who will knock it down.

As a proof of the flouriſhing ſtate of the Botany-Bay colony, a letter has been publiſhed in ſeveral papers, ſtating that they have an immenſe extent of excellent land, but no corn; paſturage in abundance, but no cattle; and that the climate is *wholeſome*, but the people *ſickly*.

A gentleman in office, being aſked why miniſters were laviſhing ſo much upon this ſettlement, ſaid, it was very natural for men in perilous ſituations to be providing for a *ſnug retreat*.

The late alarm at Paris, of an attempt to renew the horrors of the ſecond of September, was occaſioned by a crowd of idle people, in the court of the Conciergerie, aſſembled to ſee the execution of a man condemned for forging aſſignats.

A woman, calling herſelf the nurſe of the late king's daghter, ſent a letter to the commons, praying admiſſion to ſee her foſter child, and offering to remain confined in the temple with her as long as they ſhould think fit. The commons paſſed to the order of the day, on the ground that the perſon in whoſe name the letter was written was not known to them.

It is ſomewhat ſingular, that one of the moſt ſtrenuous oppoſers of a general repeal of the laws againſt the Roman Catholics of Ireland, ſhould be the lord chancellor (Fitzgibbon) who is the firſt of his family that was educated a Proteſtant. His father was a Roman Catholic, but conformed, that he might be qualified to practice the profeſſion of the law.

Many, indeed moſt of our modern writers on political ſubjects, might with great propriety adopt the following motto from Smithſon's amiableneſs of candor and diffidence:

"Though I have examined what all other authors have written on this affair with great impartiality, yet I cannot conceive that any of them have the leaſt merit; nor do I find one man that has treated the ſubject ſenſibly, *except myſelf.*"

That deſervedly popular air, 'God ſave the King,' was compoſed in the reign of George I. by Mr. Carey: and it obviouſly applies to a warrior and a patriot Sovereign. When firſt ſung, ſome parts of it were not underſtood exactly in the ſenſe that they are at preſent. Thus, 'confound their politics,' alluded to the politics of the pretender and the adherents of the Stuarts, as ſupported by the deſpots of France.—We need ſcarcely mention, that theſe were divine, indefeaſible rights of Kings, the ſacred inviolability of their perſons, paſſive obedience, non-reſiſtance, &c. with other exploded doctrines, which would hardly be admitted even at the Crown and Anchor.

PORTRAIT OF PHILIP EGALITE,
*Ci-devant Duke of Orleans.*

His whole life has been the ſcandal of his age, a ſwindler and debauchee in his youth, he corrupted and deſtroyed the Prince de Lamballe, his brother-in-law, with a view afterwards to accuſe, aſſaſſinate, and plunder the Princeſs, his wife, whom he ſtripped of an immenſe fortune, and reduced to poverty.

He carries in his boſom the peſtilential germe of corruption; and after diſhonoring his own bed, he diſhonors that of another, and blaſts what little remained of the family of the celebrated Buffon, whoſe daughter he made the inſtrument of his debauchery.

Proprietor of that celebrated gallery of pictures, collected at a vaſt expence by his anceſtors, who were an honor to France, he has mutilated and diſperſed thoſe chef d'œuvres of art, whoſe value he had not the talents to appreciate.

If he was ever in battle, it was when he hid himſelf upon the appearance of the enemy's colours, and acquired the ironical ſurname of l'Heros d'Oueſſant. If he participated in the crimes of the Revolution it was to fly before la Fayette, and demonſtrate that he was equally the ſcoundrel and the villain. If he made an effort to build the Palace Royale, it was to plunge thouſands of families in deſpair, who had the credulity to entruſt him with their property, which was ſwallowed up in that fraudulent bankruptcy, which he committed with the moſt cynical impudence.

Theſe treaſures and his fortune have been employed to pay the crimes of the 5th of October, the 10th of Auguſt, the 2d of September, and the 21ſt of January. Thus has Heaven been laviſh of its favors, only to render vice more conſpicuous. He was educated in diguity, that his villainy might be more prominent; he was rich and powerful, only that his vices might be more numerous and deſpiſed; he was ſtationed near the Throne, only to overturn it with more public diſgrace, and thus offer a terrible leſſon to nations and to kings.

His friends and his agents were homogenial with himſelf, La Clos, the author of the immoral romance, called Les Saiſons Dangereuſes;—Genlis Sillery, a man the moſt deeply perverted in iniquity of any other of the preſent age, and the hero of the annals of debauchery, figured away in his councils, in conjunction with that execrable monſter and atheiſtical prieſt, who at the end of the 18th century diſgraces the name of Perigord. Add to theſe, we may reckon that graceleſs wretch La Touche, and Biron, enlarged from an Engliſh priſon, to appear at the head of the armies of the Revolution.

Such were the worthy colleagues of Philip Egalite; ſuch were his coadjutors in that ſeries of guilt, which wanted only to be completed, by calling to his aſſiſtance Le Gendre, the butcher, and the nephew of Damien, Roberſpierre, and the malefactors of every country. Such were his ſecretaries, his directors, his Chancellors, his familiars, and his boſom friends!!!

*Miracles of General* DUMOURIER.

The ſeven Champions of Chriſtendom—Guy, Earl of Warwick—St. George and the Dragon—Joan of Arc—Jack the Giant killer, and the Maſter Cat or Puſs in Boots, never performed ſuch wonders as the mighty Dumourier means to accompliſh in the enſuing campaign.

He is to make all Belgia free againſt the conſent of the people, and with the diſcordant voice of unanimity, force them to confeſs themſelves happy in the midſt of miſery.

He is to have a triumphal entry into Amſterdam, make all Dutchmen throw off their large galligaſkins, become Sans Culottes, and inſtead of ſmoaking Canaſter, ſing ca ira and jig the Marſeillois dance.

After diſuniting the United States of Holland, emptying the bank, plundering the inhabitants, ſending the Dutch fleet to Breſt, and laying the Provinces firſt under contribution, and afterwards under water, he is, with the Prince and Princeſs of Orange as part of his ſuite, to throw a bridge of flat-bottomed boats from the Texel to Dover, and march his troops into Great-Britain.

During this expedition, the National Convention are to paſs a Decree, commanding the winds to ceaſe ſo that there ſhall not be one breath of air to fill the ſails of an Engliſh ſhip of war.

He is by a new preparation of Philoſophical Chemiſtry, to petrify the whole Militia of England, ſtagnate the Patriotic fluid in which the hearts of the people ſo long have ſwam, and tranſmute the mind of a Briton into that of a Frenchman.

He is to plant the tree of Liberty in St. James's Park, (this he averred to Lord Lauderdale when they laſt dined together) to ſend the Royal Family into exile, to waſh away all the Coronets in the kingdom, behead all the Biſhops, hang all the other Clergy, make ſtables of the Churches and Chapels, diſmiſs both Houſes of Parliament, elect the Conſtitutional Societies into a National Convention, make Horne Tooke, Preſident, Mr. Rous, Mayor of London and Weſtminſter, and give the command of the army to Citizen Semple.

Having conquered Great-Britain and got poſſeſſion of her immenſe fleet, he is immediately to ſet ſail for China, and plant the Tree of Liberty at Pekin; tender the Civic Oath to the Mandarins, and make that great Empire an eighty-ſixth Departuent to France.

In conſequence of theſe atchievements the reſt of the world muſt immediately ſubmit; and this great General having diſpoſed of the Empreſs of Ruſſia's grey hairs, the Houſe of Pruſſia and Auſtria, the Kings of Spain, Portugal, &c. &c. he will return to Paris as Cæſar did to Rome, and obtaining a triumph, he will receive a dagger.

Such are the ſuggeſtions of his wild imagination, uncontrouled by reaſon, unchecked by probability, and rioting in the idea that man ſhould acknowledge no God but his own Will.

DUBLIN, Jan. 29.

Never did the recruiting ſervice proceed with ſo much ſucceſs in this kingdom as at this moment: Within the laſt week, a ſerjeant upon this duty, raiſed 150 men in the courſe of one day—and ſo much did the ardor of the multitude ſecond his zeal, that he was borne round the city on the ſhoulders of the admiring croud, while he exhorted and invited Iriſhmen to enliſt in defence of their king and country?

## Domeſtic Articles.

SAVANNAH, April 4.

On Thurſday morning laſt, Mr. George Waſhington Greene, ſon of the late Gen. Greene, was unfortunately drowned in this river, near Mulberry Grove, by the overſetting of a canoe. Mr. Stites, a young gentleman who was with him, with much difficulty got to the ſhore. Mr. Greene's Corpſe was found next day, and on Saturday was interred here. The Cincinnati Society, of which he was a member, and a number of reſpectable citizens, attended the funeral.

We are happy to have it in our power to contradict that part of the diſagreeable Indian intelligence, which mentioned the plundering of Mr. Caſhen's ſtore on Setilla, and the murder of his two clerks. It ſeems ſome Indians had been at the ſtore, but did not commit any acts of violence. The goods have ſince been removed from thence by Mr. Caſhen.

CHARLESTON, April 9.

Yeſterday morning the French frigate, l'Embuſcade, commanded by citizen Bompart, mounting 36 guns, and manned with 300 ſeamen, appeared off our bar; where ſhe came to anchor.

L'Embuſcade had a paſſage of forty-two days from Rochfort.

This veſſel was diſpatched by the French Republic with M. Geneſt, Ambaſſador from the Executive Council of that nation to the Preſident and Congreſs of the United States of America.

*April* 10. Yeſterday commodore Gillon entertained M. Geneſt, the French Ambaſſador, with his ſuite, the officers of l'Embuſcade, and a number of French citizens, at his houſe in this city.

The French frigate l'Embuſcade took one prize on her paſſage from France, namely, the brig Sally, from Nova Scotia to Barbadoes. The capture was made near Bermuda, but the prize has not yet arrived.

We are informed, that a detachment of Britiſh troops, amounting to one hundred men, have juſt arrived at Bermuda, and that an additional reinforcement is expected there—as an attack from a French ſquadron was ſeriouſly apprehended.

Monſ. Geneſt has favored us with the following important intelligence, viz. That the National Convention, conſidering that timber, of the growth of the United States, proper for the building of ſhips, is equal to any in the world, have lately paſſed a decree, revoking, in favor of the United States, all the laws which heretofore have exiſted in that country, with regard to the ſale of foreign bottoms within the French ports; ſo that American built veſſels ſent thither, for ſale, will in all probability meet with a very good market.

*April* 13. We underſtand, that his Excellency the Governor has given orders to have this harbor put into a temporary ſtate of defence. Eight 18 pounders are to be ſent down to Fort Johnſton—and ſome works are ordered to be thrown up on Shoote's Folly, where ſeveral heavy pieces of cannon are to be planted.

The brig Morning Star, Capt. Fullarton, which was taken by the frigate l'Embuſcade, on the 10th inſt. came into this port yeſterday; alſo, the prize brig Four Brothers, of Nova Scotia.

BOSTON, April 13.

*NEW THEATRE.*

On Tueſday evening, the friends of the Drama met, for the purpoſe of opening a ſubſcription to build an elegant houſe for Theatrical Exhibitions—when the ſhares were immediately filled. The number of ſhares was 120—at 50l. a ſhare;—and no one was permitted to ſubſcribe for more than two ſhares. We are told, that a very convenient ſpot of land, in Federal-ſtreet, has been purchaſed, by the Committee, and that meaſures for building the houſe are in train.

The new Bridge over Charles-River, is proſecuting with vigour. The workmen on *this* ſide have commenced their labours, and from appearance will in a ſhort time complete their buſineſs.

Married, at Nantucket, Mr. JOHN FAIRWEATHER, to Miſs HEPPY SWAIN. Mr. Fairweather was ſingle, and an apprentice—free—married and bedded—broke out with the ſmall pox the natural way—ſeparated from his wife—and lodged in a hoſpital, all in leſs than 48 hours!

Cave

SPRINGFIELD (Maſſ.) April 16.

*NATURAL CURIOSITY.*

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman living in the county of Otſego, New-York, to his friend in this county.*

"I was ſeparate a few rods from my brother huntſmen, on the ſoutheaſt ſide of Schohary mountain, which lies in the county of Otſego, in the purſuit of game, on the 15th of December laſt. As I was walking through a thicket of oak buſhes, where there was but little ſnow on the ground, I unexpectedly found myſelf falling into the earth. I dropped my gun and endeavoured to ſave myſelf with my hands, but to no purpoſe. I went down a diſtance upwards of 63 feet, as was afterwards aſcertained by meaſuring, without receiving any material injury, except bruiſing my elbows and thighs a little. I found myſelf in a cave upwards of 42 paces long, and about 20 wide. It was by mere accident my companions diſcovered me; as all the noiſe I was capable of making, could not be heard at the diſtance of a rod from the mouth of the cavity. My companions threw down one end of a rope to me—by making myſelf faſt to it, I was, after much difficulty, drawn from the gloomy manſion. By the ſame rope the three men who were with me, were let down, by turn, to view the cave. It was as ſmooth inſide, as if it had been worked out by a ſtone-cutter—and at one corner there was a ſmall ſpring of genuine cold ſweet water, which gently empties itſelf out at the oppoſite corner. It is evident that ſome perſons had been ſo unfortunate as to fall into this cave, and for want of aſſiſtance, periſh in it—as we found a number of human bones on the bottom of the cave. The *philoſophic* mind may here find ample employment in tracing out the original cauſe of a curioſity like the preſent. I think it exceeds every curioſity which I ever was ſpectator of, in the courſe of my life."

## Philadelphia, April 24.

*By the Ship Induſtry, Capt. Rudd, arrived at Bermuda Hundred, from London, we have the following intereſting advices:*

PARIS, Feb. 14. Gen. Cuſtine arrived here on the 9th. He left General Wimpſen in the command of the city of Mentz, though it is reported that a general attack is meditated by the Pruſſian and Auſtrian troops, who have blockaded that city for the laſt two months. But a circumſtance of the moſt fatal aſpect to the French conqueſts on that ſide, is, that a letter was read in Convention on Tueſday the 12th, which ſhews, that the National Gendarmes of Cuſtine, deſert every day to the enemy.

FEB. 21. General Biron is arrived at Nice.

Pache, Ræderer, and Roland, were candidates for the Mayoralty of Paris, Pache carried his election by a conſiderable majority, and took the oaths accordingly.

Monge, who gave in his reſignation as Miniſter of Marine, has been re-elected.

They write from Leghorn, that the French ſquadron deſtined for the Sardinian expedition, was on the 23d ult. ſtationed off Cagliari. That they had taken the little iſles of St. Magdalen and St. Pierre, whoſe garriſon withdrew, after having ſpiked their cannon, and moved their light artillery.

MADRID, Feb. 7. The following is an extract of the MADRID GAZETTE of the 5th inſt. which officially notified the death of the KING of FRANCE:

"His Majeſty has ordered the court to take mourning for three months from the 3d inſtant, on account of the death of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, Louis the XVI. King of France, who finiſhed his career on the 21ſt of January, with a heroiſm equal to his hard misfortune, and to the inhumanity of the horrid and unheard of outrages committed againſt his auguſt perſon."

LONDON, Feb. 11. Though France has not expreſsly declared war againſt Ruſſia, hoſtilities are not the leſs open; for the circular letter of the miniſter of marine, ſent to all the ports, carries an order to lay an embargo on all Ruſſian veſſels as well as others, and this order has been executed in the port of Bourdeaux.

Before the 1ſt of March, the emperor and and the king of Pruſſia, will have on foot 340,000 men, all diſtributed in different poſts to act againſt France.

Feb. 23. We are glad to find that the failures in the city are not ſo conſiderable as reported in yeſterday's paper, and that one of the American houſes which ſtopped payment a few days ſince, has been enabled to go on with their arrears.

Feb. 24. The Dutch mail received yeſterday, brought advice of a ſmart action between a detachment of Pruſſians, and a large part of the French army under general Chamboran, before Venloo, but although attended with much ſlaughter, did not prove any wiſe deciſive, each yarty claiming victory. The Pruſſians retained the field.

*Extract of a letter from Norfolk, April 14.*

"We have an arrival from London in ſix weeks, the letters are not come up—I have ſeen papers to the 25th of February. Spain has declared war, and 30 ſail of the line were expected to join the Britiſh and Dutch fleet, about the beginning of this month. It was ſaid that all the veſſels fitted out by France, as privateers, were taken as they appeared in the ſeas. We had a report that the queen of France, was tried, condemned and executed; however, this ſeems premature, and without foundation."

Captain Art, arrived laſt Saturday from Charleſton, was informed that the French had declared war againſt Ruſſia. The frigate L'Embuſcade, after landing the Ambaſſador, Monſ. Geneſt, continued oppoſite the bar for two or three days, and then diſappeared.—As the Delaware came out, the 11th inſtant, ſhe ſpoke a Britiſh brig from Halifax going into Charleſton, who informed Capt. Art that ſhe was a prize to the French frigate.

The French Ambaſſador was to ſet out for Philadelphia, it was reported, on the 9th, but had not, however, departed, the day Capt. Art ſailed; but that he would actually ſet out in a day or two, and his two Secretaries would ſhortly embark in the brig Aurora, Capt. Croſs.

The Ambaſſador's ſuite, carriage and furniture was not ready in time for the Delaware.

Innumerable reports are fabricated, and thrown into circulation at the preſent day.—Among others, that Lord Dorcheſter is appointed ambaſſador to the United States; another, that he is coming to Philadelphia to deliver up our weſtern poſts.—It is a fact, however, that a gentleman in this city, has a letter from one of Lord Dorcheſter's ſuite, which ſays, that he is going to Quebec the enſuing ſpring to reſume, as ſuppoſed, the government of Canada.

*Extract of a letter from Birmingham.*

"This place is far from being in a ſtate of tranquility.—Party diſputes and animoſities run as high as ever; and though proper exertions are made by many reſpectable individuals on both ſides to calm the violence of the tide, it is expected again to overflow its banks with many miſchievous effects.

"The great bone of contention and ſource of menace on one ſide, and terror on the other, appears to be this:—Damages were granted to thoſe who were ſufferers in the late diſturbances and riots—theſe were to be raiſed by a kind of rate, levied, we believe, by the veſtries of the different pariſhes.—This rate many individuals have abſolutely refuſed to pay. This muſt conſequently give occaſion for new trials, excite freſh animoſities, and eventually, it is to be feared, promote repeated and reciprocal acts of outrage. It is certainly a moſt critical period, and demands the ſerious attention of thoſe who may be able to prevent the evils which are dreaded."

Paſſengers arrived in the William Penn, from London.—Mr. Scott, Mrs. French, Miſs Sheaff, Mr. and Mrs. Gaiſem, and three children, Miſs Yeats, Mrs. Joſiah, and five ſteerage paſſengers.

The Agio of the bank of Holland, which ſtood at 1½ per cent. for ſome time, fell to 1 per cent on the 8th February, on the London exchange, as appears by Lloyd's liſt.—Exchange in Spain and Portugal was falling, and it was riſing on Dublin and Hamburgh. Bank of England ſtock fell from 176 on the 8th February, when it ſtood at 168½.

Capt. Dixon, a celebrated Engliſh ſea commander, and well known for his circumnavigatory voyages, upon a late viſit to Bermuda, fixed the latitude of St. George's, in that iſland, from the mean reſult of a number of accurate obſervations, to 32 deg. 22 min. 20 ſeconds, N. and long. 64 deg. 33 min. W.—He adviſes navigators ſteering in a parallel of latitude for Bermuda, to prefer 32 deg. 8 min. inſtead of 32. 25. as generally laid down in the printed tables.

A pathetic admonition to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, from five catholic biſhops then in Dublin, was read in all the chapels of that city on the 26th of January laſt—in which the people of that perſuaſion are exhorted to gratitude to the king, for recommending his Roman Catholic ſubjects to the wiſdom and liberality of parliament.—The admonition expreſſes the greateſt deteſtation of the enormities committed in ſome counties of the kingdom, by ſeditious and miſguided wretches of every religious denomination, and conjures the people to avoid every appearance of riot.

A remark has been made, that if Louis XVI. had been leſs juſt he might have been leſs unfortunate—It is confirmed by every view of the ſubject.—If to any party he had given himſelf up, he might have lived the Nominal Ruler of a land governed by a Faction.

The unhappy Louis was, like a Prince whoſe reign is honored by the happy teſt of popular veneration, a model of Private, a model of public virtue. No one inordinate exceſs can be recorded of him: Like our own Charles he might conjure his offspring to ſay to the wife of his boſom, "that even in thought he had ever wronged her." Religion, it is well known, infuſed a fortitude into his breaſt, that all the inſolence of little villainy could not diſcompoſe. His deportment upon his Trial was dignified and firm. For his Family, as a man, it became him to feel—but ſuffering a Martyrdom, he expired as a Martyr; his thoughts were beyond himſelf. *Eng. Pap.*

A correſpondent obſerves, that the general ſentiment of the ſovereign people was never perhaps more fully expreſſed on any occaſion, than it is in the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States.

## By Authority.

BY THE
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES
*of* AMERICA.

### A Proclamation

WHEREAS it appears, that a ſtate of war exiſts between Auſtria, Pruſſia, Sardinia, G. Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part; and France, on the other—and the duty and intereſt of the United States require, that they ſhould with ſincerity and good faith adopt and purſue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers.

I HAVE therefore thought fit by theſe preſents, to declare the diſpoſition of the United States to obſerve the conduct aforeſaid towards thoſe powers reſpectively; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatſoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene ſuch diſpoſition.

AND I DO hereby alſo make known, that whoſoever of the citizens of the United States ſhall render himſelf liable to puniſhment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding or abetting hoſtilities againſt any of the ſaid powers, or by carrying to any of them thoſe articles, which are deemed contraband by the *modern* uſage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States againſt ſuch puniſhment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given inſtructions to thoſe officers, to whom it belongs, to cauſe proſecutions to be inſtituted againſt all perſons, who ſhall, within the cognizance of the Courts of the United States, violate the law of nations, with reſpect to the powers at war, or any of them.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have cauſed the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty-ſecond day of April, (L.S.) one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ſeventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the PRESIDENT,

Th: JEFFERSON.

MR. FENNO,

*There is a peculiar and very urgent reaſon for propoſing the following queſtion at this time, and it is earneſtly requeſted that ſuch of your correſpondents as may be able to give ſatisfactory anſwers to the ſame would be pleaſed to ſend them in as ſoon as poſſible.*

THE QUESTION.

SUPPOSE I ſhould be caſt away upon ſome deſolate iſland, or ſhould travel into ſome uncivilized country, where no kind of mathematical inſtruments could be procured.—I want to know what obſervations I could make in ſuch circumſtances, without the aſſiſtance of any other inſtruments, except a knife and hatchet, or ſuch as I could readily make with theſe—ſo as to enable me afterwards, with the aſſiſtance of proper books, to compute, with tolerable accuracy, the latitude and longitude of the place where I had made ſuch obſervations.

N. B. It may be taken for granted that I ſhall be able to preſerve an exact regiſter of all my obſervations, and of the year, month, and day when they were made; and that I know the names of moſt of the principal fixed ſtars, or at leaſt ſhall be able to point out ſuch on which I ſhall have made any obſervation.

It is requeſted that your correſpondents be very minute and particular in the directions they may give, ſo that they may be eaſily underſtood, and readily put in practice.

It is alſo requeſted that you would publiſh all the anſwers to this queſtion which ſhall be ſent you, ſo that from the whole a choice may be made, as circumſtances may require.

A TRAVELLER.

DIED.—At Wayneſborough, Cheſter county, the 18th inſt. Mrs. MARY WAYNE, the amiable conſort of Major-General Anthony Wayne.

PETERSBURGH, April 16.

The ſhip Induſtry left the Downs about the 6th of March—no accounts are received by the Induſtry of the death of the Queen of France; we may therefore conclude that the reports to that effect are without foundation.

NEW-YORK, April 22.

An account has been received from St. Kitts, that his Brittannic Majeſty's frigate Proſerpine, of 28 guns, had, after a ſmart conteſt, taken and carried to that iſland, the French frigate la Felicite, of 32 guns.

Laſt night arrived the ſhip Greyhound, in ſeven weeks from London, and the brig Almy, in forty-ſix days from Glaſgow.

### SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ship Delaware, | Art, | Charleſton |
| Brig Noah's-Ark, | —— | Virginia |
| Sloop Experiment, | Smith, | Cape-Francois |
| Betſey, | Taylor, | North-Carolina |
| Betſey, | Everage, | Virginia |
| Defiance, | Dillaknow, | Georgia |
| Phœnix, | Shepard, | Virginia |

### PRICE OF STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 per Cents, | 17/10 |
| 3 per Cents, | 10/1 |
| Deferred, | 10/8 |

Full ſhares Bank U. S. 10 *to* 11 per cent. prem.

## To Dr. PRIESTLEY.

BY MRS. BARBAULD.

STIRS not thy spirit, PRESTLEY, as the train
With low obeisance, and with servile phrase,
File behind file, advance, with supple knee,
And lay their necks beneath the foot of power?
Burns not thy cheek indignant, when thy name,
On which delighted science lov'd to dwell,
Becomes the bandied theme of hooting crowds?
With timid caution, or with cool reserve,
When e'en each reverend brother keeps aloof,
Eyes the struck deer, and leaves thy naked side
A mark for Power to shoot at? Let it be.
"On evil days though fallen and evil tongues."
To thee, the slander of a passing age
Imports not. Scenes like these hold little space
In his large mind, whose ample stretch of thought
Grasps future periods.—Well can'st thou afford
To give large *credit* for that debt of fame
Thy country owes thee. Calm thou can'st consign it
To the slow payment of that distant day,
If distant, when thy name, to freedom's join'd,
Shall meet the thanks of a regenerate land.

*London, Dec.* 29, 1792.

## AN EPIGRAM,

*Said to be written by the unfortunate* G. Barrington, *on the* Duke *of* Richmond *having inscribed his family vault with the title of* DOMUS ULTIMA.

DID he who thus inscrib'd this wall,
Not read or not believe Saint Paul?
Who says there is, where'er it stands,
Another house not made with hands.
Or shall we gather from these words,
That house is not a house of Lords?

[BEE.]


*JUST PUBLISHED,*

## By Thomas Dobson,

*Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second street,*
PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME VIII, OF

# ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
*On a Plan entirely new:*
BY WHICH
THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS
are digested into the Form of Distinct,
TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS

AN Account of the Cape of Good Hope, Grafting, Universal Grammar, Grasses, Greece, Greenland, Guam, Guinea, Gunnery, Happiness, Harmony, Heat, Hepatic-Air, Heraldry, Hindostan, Hippopotamus, History, New-Holland, Horse, Horsemanship, Hottentots, Hunting, Husbandry, Hydrometer, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous Articles. Embellished with sixteen Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as subscribers chuse; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes,

It is expected the work will be comprised in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ *As several gentlemen who have honored this undertaking with early subscriptions, have only received a small part of the work, they are earnestly requested to complete their sets, as far as published, immediately, while the publisher still has it in his power to supply them with the parts which have not been furnished. As the subscription will very possibly be closed by the first of July next, the publisher cannot undertake to complete sets after that period; and those who wish to become possessors of this truly valuable and important work, will please apply before the expiration of that time, that they may not be disappointed.*

*The very heavy expence necessarily incurred in carrying on this work, makes it indispensably requisite for the publisher to adhere more strictly than he has done to the original condition, of delivering the volumes only on being paid for them.*

April 6, 1793. epim

## NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for sale.*

*Just published,*
By THOMAS DOBSON,
*At the Stone House, No.* 41, *South Second-Street,*

## A CASE,

Decided in the SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES, in which is discussed the Question,
WHETHER A STATE IS LIABLE TO BE SUED BY A PRIVATE CITIZEN OF ANOTHER STATE?
*Price Half a Dollar.*


DISTRICT *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit.*

(Seal.) BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of March, in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

"*An Enquiry how far the Punishment of Death is necessary in Pennsylvania. With Notes and Illustrations. By* William Bradford, *Esq. To which is added, an Account of the Gaol and Penitentiary House of Philadelphia, and of the interior Management thereof. By* Caleb Lownes, *of Philadelphia.—If we enquire into the Causes of all human Corruptions, we shall find that they proceed from the Impunity of Crimes, and not from the Moderation of Punishments.*"—Montesq.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

☞ *The above work is sold in Charleston by William Price Young: Richmond, by Archibald Currie: Baltimore, by James Rice: New-York, by Thomas Allen: Boston, by David West.*

## ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS a BRIDGE is to be built over Raritan River, at the city of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey—to accomplish which, will require the service of many carpenters and masons of experience; Notice is therefore hereby given, that any person or persons inclining to undertake the whole, or any part thereof, by applying to the subscribers, on or before the first day of May next, may have an opportunity of contracting for the same.

JOHN BAYARD,
JACOB HARDENBURGH,
JOHN DENNIS, Sen.

*Brunswick, March* 24th. ep3w

## *An Ordinance for securing the punctual Payment of the Monies due on the Subscriptions to the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures.*

WHEREAS doubts have heretofore arisen with regard to the power of the Society to annex any penalties to the non-payment of the instalments, agreeably to the terms of the subscriptions. And whereas the Legislature at their last sessions, passed a supplement to the original law of incorporation, removing the said doubts, and fully authorizing the Directors to pass any ordinance they may think proper, to compel the punctual payment of the said subscriptions.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained, therefore, by the Governor and Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures,* That if any subscriber or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the second payment of his, her, or their respective subscriptions, together with the lawful interest arising thereon, either to the cashier of the United States Bank Office of Discount and Deposit, at New-York, the cashier of the Bank of New-York, the cashier of the Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia, of John Bayard, Esq. in the city of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey, on or before the thirteenth day of April next: That then and in that case, all and every share or shares of such person or persons so neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society.

SEC. 2. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That if any subscriber, or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the third payment of his, her or their respective subscriptions, together with the lawful interest arising thereon, on or before the thirteenth day of May next. That then and in that case all and every share or shares of such person or persons so neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society.

SEC. 3. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That if any subscriber, or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the fourth payment of his, her, or their respective subscriptions, on or before the thirteenth day of July next, that then and in that case, all and every share or shares of such person or persons, so neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society. NICHOLAS LOW, Governor.

*Passed at New-Ark, 20th February,* 1793.
(Countersigned) ELISHA BOUDINOT,
Secretary pro tempore.

BE IT KNOWN, that the proportion of specie which may be paid on the respective payments of every original share, by such Stockholders as prefer paying a moiety of said shares in specie, in lieu of deferred debt, is as follows:

| | *Dols.* | *Cts.* |
|---|---|---|
| On the 13th of April, 1793, with interest from 13th July, 1792, | 7 | 63 |
| On the 13th of May, 1793, with interest from 13th January, 1793, | 7 | 86 |
| On the 13th of July, 1793, | 8 | 09 |

Stockholders in the said Society are hereby notified, that I, the subscriber, am duly authorized to make the requisite indorsements upon the certificates of shares which they may respectively hold, and that books of transfer are opened at my office, in Front-street, New-York.

NICHOLAS LOW.

*February* 21, 1793. 1aw13M.


*By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, Esquires,*

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Washington*, for the reception of Congress, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

## A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

# FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. to cost | | 50,000 |
| 1 Cash Prize | | 25,000 |
| 1 ditto | | 20,000 |
| 1 ditto | | 15,000 |
| 1 ditto | | 10,000 |
| 2 ditto | 5,000 are | 10,000 |
| 10 ditto | 1,000 | 10,000 |
| 20 ditto | 500 | 10,000 |
| 100 ditto | 100 | 10,000 |
| 200 ditto | 50 | 10,000 |
| 400 ditto | 25 | 10,000 |
| 1,000 ditto | 20 | 20,000 |
| 15,000 ditto | 10 | 150,000 |
| 16,737 Prizes | Dollars | 350,000 |
| 33,263 Blanks | | |
| 50,000 | | |

By this scheme *at least* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building designed both for public and private convenience.

Although some expence must necessarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commissioners having agreed to present in return a sufficient quantity of excellent free-stone, together with the best adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houses, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *something more than par:* In this important instance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn aagainst its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the conveniency of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treasurer of Washington; *Thaxer & Bartlet*, of Charleston, South-Carolina; *Gideon Denison*, Savannah; Messrs. *James West & Co.* Baltimore; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, *if presented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

*March* 6, 1793.


## War Department,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an Invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Presence of

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the Invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of the President
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.


## Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

## TO BE SOLD,

## A noted covering Horse,

*OF THE HUNTING BREED.*

HE was imported from England in November, seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and is now ten years old; he is a bright bay, with a blaze, fifteen hands one inch high, is well form'd, has a great deal of bone and strength, and his action equal to any horse. His colts are well approved of in the different parts of the State where he has stood, of which any person inclined to purchase can inform themselves.—Enquire of the Printer.

*February* 18, 1793. 8t

## POST-ROAD
## *TO THE GENESEE COUNTRY.*

THE public are hereby informed, that the Post-Road from Philadelphia to Reading, is continued to Sunbury and Northumberland; thence up the West Branch of the Susquehannah as far as Licoming; thence to the Painted Post (in New-York state, near the forks of the Tinga) thence to Bath (a town laid out on the Cohocton Branch of the Tioga) thence to Williamsburg, at the forks of Genesee River.

Letters for this new route will be sent from the Philadelphia Post-Office every Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, with the mail for Reading.

A weekly mail will also be carried from Bethlehem to Wilkesbarre, in the county of Luzerne.

*General Post-Office, April* 6, 1793.

## Vinall's Arithmetic.

THE Second Edition of this work, with improvements, will speedily be put to press.

The rapid sale of the first edition*, greatly beyond the author's most sanguine expectations, encourages him to print a second edition. He intends to have it printed upon much better paper than the former, and with a new type.

Those Booksellers who wish to take a number of copies in sheets, are requested to apply to the author for particulars.

* 1000 *Copies.*

At a meeting of the SCHOOL COMMITTEE, February 5th, 1793.

The Committee, appointed to examine "The Preceptor's Assistant, or Student's Guide," being a systematical treatise of Arithmetic, by JOHN VINALL, teacher of the Mathematics & Writing, in Boston, reported, that they have attended that service, and are of opinion, that the work is executed with judgment, and is as well calculated for the use of schools, counting houses, and private families, as any of the same compass that has hitherto been offered to the public.

VOTED, That the above report be accepted, and that Mr. VINALL be furnished with a copy of it, whenever he shall desire it.

Copy of the Records. Attest,
CHARLES BULFINCH, Sec'ry.

The following character of the above work, is given in the Review of the *Massachusetts Magazine*, for Jan. 1793:

"This is a very useful work, and is no ill proof of the judgment and industry of the author. The rules are laid down with propriety, and the examples annexed are sufficient for their illustration. One part of the work deserves particular commendation. We mean that which the author stiles "*Mercantile Arithmetic.*" It occupies a considerable portion of his book, but not more than its importance will justify. We would recommend to the young Arithmetician to pay a particular attention to this branch. He will find its principles well explained. And should he make himself master of them, he will always have reason to acknowledge his obligation to the judicious and laborious author. We cannot but congratulate the rising generation on account of the many useful productions which have lately appeared; and in which their improvement has been principally consulted.—Among those productions we must place this treatise of Arithmetic. We should be wanting in justice to the author, should we not acknowledge that his work is in reality that which its title imports—The PRECEPTOR'S ASSISTANT, or STUDENT'S GUIDE."

I. C. A. A. A. S.

*Boston, Feb.* 13.

## City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf